

# The American Observer

*A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe*

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## An Education

By Walter E. Myer

"IT is possible to get an education at a university," said Lincoln Steffens in his *Autobiography*. "It has been done; not often, but the fact that a proportion, however small, of college students do get a start in interested, methodical study, proves my thesis." Following this rather startling introduction, Steffens goes on to tell how he got onto the road to learning while in college. He scorned mere memory work, but sought out living issues, unsolved problems, whether his study was in science, economics, history, or any other field. He was on the lookout for undiscovered truth.

"Nothing is done," he wrote. "Everything in the world remains to be done or done over. The greatest picture is not yet painted. The greatest play isn't written (not even by Shakespeare), the greatest poem is unsung. There isn't in all the world a perfect railroad, nor a good government, nor a sound law. Physics, mathematics, and especially the most advanced and exact of the sciences, are being fundamentally revised. Chemistry is just becoming a science; psychology, economics, and sociology are awaiting a Darwin, whose work in turn is awaiting an Einstein. If the rah-rah boys in our colleges could be told this, they might not all be such specialists in football, petting parties, and unearned degrees. They are not told it, however; they are told to learn what is known. This is nothing, philosophically speaking."

Mr. Steffens overstated his point. Many college students are encouraged and inspired to study issues and to see larger meanings as well as to acquire facts. Furthermore, facts, the learning of the past, are foundations without which no intellectual edifice can be built. But though we grant all that, much truth remains in Steffens' stricture against customary college study. Too many students are passive. If they are so-called "good" students, they learn what is set before them, but they too infrequently apply their learning to problems which have meaning to them.

This is true not only of students but of men and women everywhere. Too many are content to read the newspaper and to listen to the radio, drinking in ideas which are placed before them, but failing to take the initiative and to go out after a more complete understanding of vital issues.

Walter E. Myer

I know a young man who, whether he is reading history, science, or the daily papers, has an encyclopedia and a wealth of reference books and magazines at hand. When he comes upon a subject or an issue which he does not understand very well, he interrupts his reading and goes to his reference material. He fortifies himself with information, then returns to his books or papers with a sound background and an illuminated understanding. Through the active-minded approach he transforms his daily reading from a casual to an educational experience.



"This is Our Land, Our Native Land"  
PAINTING BY LAWRENCE BEALL SMITH  
FOURTH OF JULY, 1953

## Political Prospects

Republicans and Democrats Are Sizing Up Their Chances of Victory in Next Year's Midterm Elections

A NEW magazine will appear on the newsstands this month. It is the *Democratic Digest*, the official publication of the Democratic Party, and will present the party views on the issues of the day. Priced at 25 cents a copy, it will compete with other magazines for the reading public's favor.

Political parties have issued publications of one kind or another for many years, but they have usually been passed out to party members and contributors. Never before has the magazine of a political party been distributed through subscription and newsstand sales. The present venture marks a new approach in putting the views of a political party before the public.

The Republicans are also experimenting with new ways of influencing public opinion. Last month President Eisenhower and some of his Cabinet members joined in a panel discussion on television. The program marked the first time that administration leaders had ever made a report of this kind to the American people.

Through magazines, television, and other media, our major political parties are spreading their views on the

big issues of the day. Republicans and Democrats are each trying to win the support of as many citizens as possible. The elections of November 1954 are in the offing. Though that time may seem a long way off to the average American, it is a rapidly approaching date to the politicians of each party whose business it is to win elections.

Already Stephen Mitchell, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Leonard Hall, chairman of the Republican National Committee, are sizing up party organization and prospects. The Republicans are preparing detailed information on about 100 districts that are considered "doubtful" in the 1954 balloting. The Democrats are compiling a careful record on various administration moves and measures that are likely to be campaign issues.

Next year's balloting is what is known as the mid-term elections. President Eisenhower will then be about half way through his four-year term. The principal contests will be for the 435 seats in the House of Representatives and for one-third of the Senate's 96 seats. At the same time, (Concluded on page 6)

## Indonesia Faces a Critical Period

Young Republic Is Concerned About Its Economic and Political Problems

"WE are facing an appalling future," says President Soekarno of Indonesia. "It is a case of to be or not to be."

Other high officials echo his warning. "The past year was critical," said Finance Minister Sumitro recently, "but this year is the year of crisis." Like many another youthful nation, Indonesia finds herself threatened on two fronts, the economic and the political.

The economic situation is particularly disturbing. Poverty is always fraught with danger, and it is especially dangerous now, when discontent is so often exploited by communism. Indonesia's average annual income per person is only \$50.

Compared with Britain's \$775, Sweden's \$820, and our own \$1,584, the yearly income of the average Indonesian looks very low. For Asia, however, it is not particularly low. Indonesia's poverty, in fact, is nothing like the hopeless destitution found in parts of China and India. People are not likely to starve in her warm, fertile, and well-watered islands. Indeed, a foreign visitor might wonder how such a country can suffer from acute poverty, especially when it has an abundance of mineral wealth.

Indonesian poverty is due, in large measure, to population pressure. At first glance, of course, this assertion seems ridiculous. The long island chain totals nearly 585,000 square miles, more than one-sixth the area of the United States. Eighty million people, about half our population, live there. Thus the population density is 137 people to the square mile, which is far from high. How, then, can Indonesia suffer from overpopulation?

Uneven distribution of the population is responsible for Indonesia's difficulty in this respect. The islands of Java and Madura, which together have

(Concluded on page 2)



UNITED PRESS  
President Soekarno faces a critical year as head of the Republic of Indonesia.

# Indonesia in Crisis

(Concluded from page 1)

only nine per cent of the area, are supporting over two-thirds of the total population. With an average of more than 800 people to the square mile, they are among the most densely populated areas in the world.

The large island of Sumatra, on the other hand, is sparsely peopled. So are other islands of the chain. While millions are eking out a meager existence on Java and Madura, parts of Indonesia lack people to cultivate their soil and develop their natural resources.

Population pressure is felt when there is too little food and too few consumer goods to go around. The pressure may be increased, as it is in the Indonesian Republic, by the low productivity of the individual worker. The less each worker produces, the smaller the supply of food and goods.

Low productivity here stems from several causes. For the 70 per cent of the population who live by agriculture, poor tools have much to do with it. Even such implements as wheelbarrows and steel spades are scarce. Also, ancient farming methods are perpetuated by the ignorance of a largely illiterate population and its devotion to old customs. Not long ago, our country sent 300,000 spades and huge quantities of fertilizer to help Indonesian farmers.

Another factor which holds production down is the low vitality of the people. Though the climate of the islands is excellent for crops, it is far from ideal for man. Heat and humidity sap the strength of all who work in the lowlands. Also, village sanitary conditions are extremely bad. Disease bred in filth and carried by polluted water takes a heavy toll in sickness and shortened life.

One more cause of low productivity appears in the official report of Hjalmar Schacht, the German financial expert who once served Adolf Hitler. The government of Indonesia invited Dr. Schacht to make an economic survey of the republic, and he completed his report early last year. The nation's present economic crisis, he said, is in large measure due to the fact that its people are not sufficiently industrious and disciplined.

When the Netherlands granted virtual independence to the islands of Indonesia in 1949, many of their in-

habitants felt that life was going to be much easier. Their foreign masters were gone, and they wanted to enjoy their new freedom by a slackening of the working pace. According to Schacht, this attitude has persisted.

To the foregoing causes of Indonesia's economic distress, we must now add another—declining trade. This fact is of the highest importance because of the extent to which the nation depends upon commerce.

Indonesia's manufacturing industry is still small. It had its beginning during the period of Dutch rule and grew rapidly (in Java) after 1930. Chemical works, soap factories, shipyards, and textile and paper mills were among the enterprises started. Unfortunately, their expansion was halted by World War II, and damage to existing plants was heavy.

Since Indonesia does little manufacturing, she must buy her factory-made good abroad. She must buy some rice, also, to add to the amount she raises. To pay for these things, she sells minerals and agricultural products.

Indonesia leads the world in the production of natural rubber. This product normally accounts for half of her exports. Petroleum, copra, tin, sugar, and tea are important, too.

Her first years brought a notable trade boom. Six months after she won her freedom, the Korean War broke out, and the United States embarked on a stockpiling program. At the same time, Western Europe was rearming. Naturally, rubber, tin, and petroleum sold well at high prices.

This abnormal situation was soon accepted as normal by Indonesians. So they were shocked last year when the demand for their products declined. What they felt most sharply was the collapse of the rubber market. We had completed our program for stockpiling natural rubber and therefore ended our heavy buying. The price of rubber dropped about 50 per cent, and Indonesian newspapers denounced us for "forcing the price down." They were especially angry because goods from the United States were continuing to rise in price. Our country is Indonesia's principal supplier as well as one of her principal customers, so the widening gap between export and import prices was a



MAP FOR THE AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON  
The Republic of Indonesia, once called the East Indies, is made up of 3,000 islands.

serious thing for the island nation.

In her efforts to cope with her economic difficulties, Indonesia dares not neglect the other front—the political one. It, too, poses vital problems.

From the viewpoint of the capital, Jakarta, none is more important than the problem of keeping out of the cold war. The present government is determined not to take sides in the struggle between communism and the free nations. It prefers to describe its attitude as one of "independence," rather than "neutrality," because the latter word suggests impartiality.

The Indonesian government is not impartial. It opposes communism at home and intends to keep it under control. Nevertheless, it sees no reason for taking part in the world struggle against communism.

Vice President Mohammad Hatta recently wrote an article for *Foreign Affairs* to clear up possible misunderstanding of his country's position. Indonesia, he says, is of necessity protected by the navies of Britain and the United States as they police the Indian and Pacific Oceans. Neither nation, of course, has any designs on Indonesia. Under the circumstances, Russia and communist China are unable to attack the island republic. Since Indonesia is not threatened by either side in the struggle for world power, she has no reason for allying herself with either.

We Americans have found that we can stir up a hornet's nest in Jakarta by using dollar aid to influence Indonesia's foreign policy. She is so afraid of foreign influence that she will accept very little aid. We help her only to the tune of some three million dollars a year, which is almost nothing compared with the billions we have spent elsewhere.

Indonesia's other great political problem is uniting a chain of islands that stretches one-eighth of the way around the world. Its diverse peoples have yet to be welded into a strong national unit.

Two groups, in particular, cause Jakarta anxiety. First, there are one or two million Chinese, many of whom are suspected of sympathy for the communist regime in China. Second, there are the 200,000 Netherlands who still remain in the islands. Distrust of this latter group was heightened three years ago when a former

Dutch officer led a revolt against the new government.

Indonesia is made up of what used to be called the "Netherlands East Indies," except that it does not include western New Guinea. That colony continues to remain in Dutch hands despite the protests of Indonesia.

The Netherlands-Indonesian Union was born December 27, 1949. On that date Indonesia became an equal partner of the Netherlands. The only formal bond that remained between them was that which existed in the person of the Dutch Queen. Mutual exasperation aroused by the New Guinea controversy and other disputes has led many people on both sides to feel that even this shadowy bond should be dissolved.

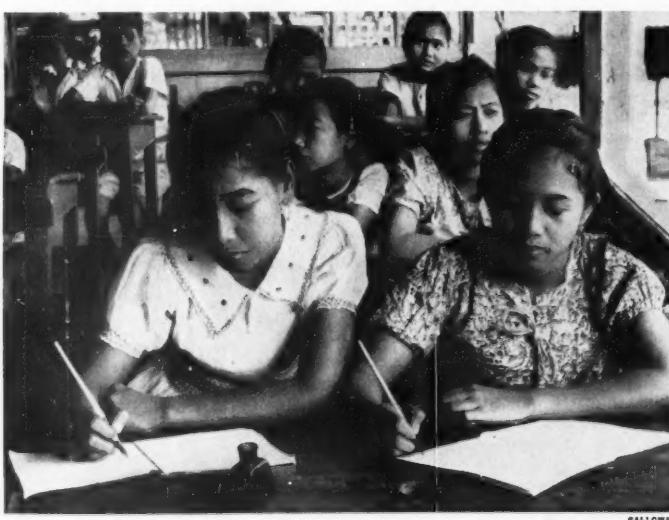
Indonesia's problems are being handled by a government of relative inexperience. Headed by its two founders, President Soekarno and Vice President Hatta, it includes many able, energetic, and patriotic men. They frankly admit that they are woefully short of trained administrators.

The government is still a provisional one. Its legislative body, the one-chamber People's Representative Council, is composed of members of earlier parliaments. A new council will be elected in the republic's first general election.

Indonesia's most serious obstacle to the establishment of democratic processes will probably remain for years to come. It is illiteracy. So long as her millions are unable to read and write, government will of necessity be run by the thousands who can.

In spite of all obstacles, big and little, Indonesia has made significant progress. Rice production is steadily increasing and now tops the pre-war level. The chief exports, too, have risen, though all except rubber are still below the level of 1938. In addition, the campaign against illiteracy is gaining ground, particularly as a result of evening courses for adults.

Though Indonesia's future is still clouded by unsolved problems, we can remember that the same thing could have been said of our own land in the years that followed our war for independence. Patriotism, wisdom, and resolution on the part of Indonesia's leaders and people may do for them what those same qualities once did for an infant United States of America.



In 1950, a new educational program was started in Indonesia. All children between the ages of six and 12 will be required to attend school when there are enough classrooms for them. Schools and teachers are still in short supply.

# Weekly Digest of Fact and Opinion

(The views expressed on this page are not necessarily endorsed by THE AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

## A Speech at Dartmouth College, by President Dwight D. Eisenhower, June 14, 1953.

In a speech given at Dartmouth College this month, the President gives his views on the attacks which people make against ideas and printed material with which they disagree. The following is a small portion of the address.

Don't join the book burners. Don't think you are going to conceal faults by concealing evidence that they ever existed. Don't be afraid to go in your library and read every book as long as any document does not offend our own ideas of democracy. That should be the only censorship.

How will we defeat communism unless we know what it is—what it teaches? Why does it have such an appeal for men? Why are so many people swearing allegiance to it? It's almost a religion....

Now we have got to fight it with something better. Not try to conceal the thinking of our own people. They are part of America and even if they think ideas contrary to ours, they have a right to have them, a right to record them and a right to have them in places where they are accessible to others. It is unquestioned or it is not America.

## "Progress in the Netherlands," by G. Mansfield Lindblad, Current History.

When the Dutch were liberated from the Nazi occupation in 1945, they were an exhausted people. Today they can



Visitors to the Netherlands say the Dutch have shown unusual ability in rebuilding their country since the war

point with pride to their success in almost completing the work of post-war reconstruction. After only eight years, production levels are 50 per cent higher than before the war.

Bridges have been rebuilt, and new ones are under construction. The highway system is repaired and is being extended. The railways are in good running condition and train schedules are strictly followed again. Factories have been rebuilt and are now operating with modern equipment.

United States aid has played a vital part in Holland's recovery, but the benefits derived from U. S. aid were multiplied by the thrifty manner with which the Dutch used the funds. A few months ago Holland notified the United States that it would not require



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE  
Officials in the new Department of Health, Education, and Welfare are working in this building on a "GOP Welfare Plan"

further financial aid after July 1953.

In spite of its remarkable recovery, the Netherlands is still a poor land. Many of its former resources have been reduced or lost. One is impressed by the lack of housing; many years will pass before enough dwellings are built.

The Dutch are not easily reconciled to the loss of their Indonesian empire. Up to 1949, they hoped that somehow these islands could be retained. With the loss of this rich empire, Holland was reduced to a small European country devoid of the resources which had permitted her to compete in world trade.

Regardless of her small size, Holland is an important member of NATO. If present plans materialize, it will not be long before she can provide three full divisions. She also plans to have 22 air squadrons and a small but efficient navy. Everything considered, Holland is preparing a larger military machine than she had before the war.

Holland is the most densely populated country in Europe. One of her biggest problems is to provide work for her increasing population (now about 10 million). Reclamation of farm land from the sea will help some, but the country needs new industries.

The question might be asked, couldn't the Dutch emigrate? They do, and are encouraged to do so by the government. About 55,000 or more left Holland in 1952.

In the long run, the loss of Indonesia will be overcome if both parties come to an understanding. Centuries-old trade and financial channels can be mended and made to furnish profits for Holland and Indonesia.

## "Finding a GOP Welfare Plan," Business Week.

Republican leaders are tackling the tough job of drafting their first welfare program in two decades. Judging from the President's speeches during the campaign, two objectives seem to stand out: (1) plans to broaden social security so that it covers more people and (2) some sort of health protection.

But a whole welfare program, one the Republicans hope to be able to boast of four years hence, is to be worked out. It must be a welfare program without a welfare state.

The big health problem is to hatch something different from Britain's plan and the Truman administration's

this can Tito achieve without risking a shooting war? Can he effect the liberation of his neighbors without the direct intervention of Yugoslav or other foreign forces?

The Western powers must ask themselves whether they can count indefinitely on Tito's continued restraint. Any act of liberation starting in Yugoslavia would be likely to involve the Western powers who are already linked in unofficial and quasi-official alliance with Tito.

Meanwhile, the organization machinery is being built up. The West must realize that while it talked about devising a mechanism for achieving liberation of the satellites, Marshal Tito devised one. For better or for worse, it exists as one of the most potentially explosive forces on any of the cold war fronts.

(Editor's note: Belgrade dispatches report that President Tito has agreed with Soviet Russia to reestablish diplomatic relations, which were broken off in 1948. Such a step might cause Tito to hold back from the program described above.)

## "Canada—The Booming Land," by Olga and H. V. Kaltenborn, Rotarian.

Every now and then a country comes into the news without the obvious reasons of war, revolution, or earthquake. Such is the case with Canada. What is boosting this huge green piece of earth into world headlines is a series of developments that add up to the largest boom in Canadian history. Among causes and effects of it are:

- (1) The largest stretch of oil-bearing sands in the world (in Alberta) and the increasingly faster tapping of them.
- (2) The largest vein of iron ore on earth (in Quebec and Labrador).
- (3) The largest operation for the production of aluminum (in British Columbia) to be found anywhere.
- (4) The use of new methods and money in old basic industries.
- (5) An influx of people which is bringing Canada the kind of workers she needs.
- (6) A dollar which is worth more than Uncle Sam's.

Canada has more natural frontier left to conquer than any other spot in the Western Hemisphere except perhaps Brazil. Here is both challenge and opportunity for those who take part. Canada today is exciting. Its surging energies at work on a natural treasure will, we think, assure that it will be the land of tomorrow.



UNITED PRESS  
There are signs that Marshal Tito, who succeeded in pulling Yugoslavia from Russia's grasp, is now encouraging and helping other satellite countries to follow his example

# The Story of the Week

## Colombia's President

Colombia has a new President, Lieutenant General Gustavo Rojas Pinilla. With the aid of fellow officers, General Rojas ousted President Laureano Gomez and took over the presidential office in mid-June. The revolution was without bloodshed. Even the Conservative Party, which Gomez had led, gave its support to the new government.

Gomez had been ill for more than a year, until June 13 when he returned to his office to resume his presidential duties. As one of his first acts, he dismissed General Rojas as commander of Colombia's armed forces and demoted other officers. The army replied by removing Gomez—who apparently was trying to set up a dictatorship—and making Rojas acting president.

Behind the revolt is a story of seven years of political bickering within the country. There was bitter fighting in the streets of Bogota, Colombia's capital, in 1948. Since then, there have been flare-ups of civil war from time to time. Rebels sometimes attack government forces in the interior.

President Rojas said his government will try to make peace with the Colombian rebels, which Gomez had not been able to do. He is expected to carry on a foreign policy of friendship toward his Latin American neighbors and the United States. Regular presidential elections are scheduled for fall. If order is established in the country



General Gustavo Rojas Pinilla of Colombia has seized power in his country and is now serving as president of the Latin American nation

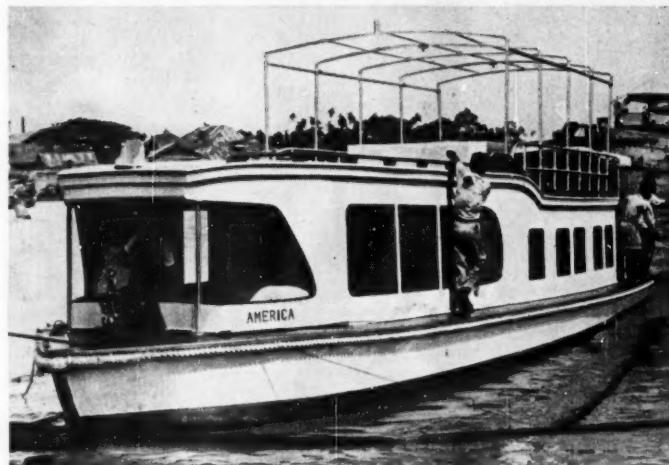
by then, Rojas probably will allow the elections to be held and turn over his office to whomever is chosen at the polls.

Colombia, about nine times the size of New York state, is the only country in South America with coasts on both the Pacific and the Caribbean Sea. Population is about 11,300,000. The country is a leading producer of oil and has large stores of platinum and emeralds.

## Revolt in East Germany

The revolt by Germans in East Germany is a sharp blow to Soviet Russia. Rioting by factory workers in East Berlin and protests by farmers are clear signs that Russia—after 8 years of trying—has failed to sell communism to the people of East Germany.

The biggest demonstrations this month took place in East Berlin, which has been under Russian control since the end of World War II. Trouble



The America, a floating library, is bringing news of the free world to the people of Thailand. With its cargo of books, newspapers, music, and movies, the ship visits villages along Thailand's khlongs—the waterways which wind through the countryside.

began when communist officials ordered factory workers to increase their output of goods by 10 per cent—without any increase in pay. The workers threatened to strike. The communists withdrew the more-work order.

The effort to calm the workers by withdrawing the order didn't stop a strike, however. The workers, joined by thousands of shoppers and others in the streets, broke into communist government buildings and started fires. The rioters marched in the streets, shouting their anger at the Russians and their dislike of communism. They tore down red flags, the symbol of communism.

The communist East Berlin police were unable to handle the rioting crowds, so the Russians moved in their own troops. The Reds set up artillery, and they patrolled the streets with tanks and soldiers in trucks carrying machine guns. At least five persons were killed and many injured during two days of rioting.

Outside of East Berlin, workers in other cities were reported to have gone on strike. Some railway lines had to stop operations as trainmen quit their jobs. Farmers were refusing to carry out communist orders to deliver crops, although the Reds promised to reduce the amount of foods demanded of each farmer.

With their armed power, the Russians doubtless could restore an outward show of peace and order in East Germany. But it is quite possible that new riots will break out whenever the Germans see a chance to show their dislike of the communist dictators.

Many people believe that the revolt in East Germany and troubles in Czechoslovakia (see story below) show that Russia is losing control of the satellite countries she has ruled since World War II. It may be that the recent outbreaks are the first of a series that can lead—in time—to an end of Russian rule in the satellite nations.

## Trouble in Czechoslovakia

Czechoslovakia is probably one of the unhappiest nations behind the Iron Curtain. During recent weeks, a series of riots, strikes, and other expressions of deep discontent have swept the communist-controlled land.

take a look at prices in the unfortunate land. A man must work two days to buy a pound of butter, three days for a pound of coffee! It would take his entire salary for five months to buy a bedroom suite. He would have to work three hours for one pound of sugar!

From now on, the unhappy Czechs will find life even more difficult. Most people agree that the recent demonstrations simply mirror the deep-seated unrest throughout the satellite nation.

## Rosenberg Case

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg are dead and buried. However, their execution at Sing Sing Prison, New York, for acting as atomic spies for Russia is likely to be a subject of dispute for years to come.

Communists in American and European cities charged that the execution was an injustice, and staged demonstrations. Some anti-communists, especially in European countries, felt that the death sentence was too severe. Some Americans also urged clemency.

Most Americans, however, felt that the Rosenbergs had been justly convicted in a fair trial. Too, they had been allowed more than two years to appeal their sentence to every federal court up to the Supreme Court. They were permitted every privilege that the laws of our democracy provide.

In contrast, and in support of American justice, many point to an example of procedure under the Russians. During the rioting against communist rule in East Germany this month, a suspected German leader of the revolt was arrested. He was taken before a military court and sentenced to death at once—without opportunity to present a legal defense or to appeal his sentence. Such methods are not unusual among the communists.

However, communists are sure to continue to try to use the Rosenberg case for propaganda against us. It is well, then, to know the facts. This is the story:

In February 1950, Klaus Fuchs, naturalized British subject, was arrested in England. He confessed that he spied for Russia while working on the atomic bomb in the United States during World War II.



President Eisenhower congratulates the graduates of the Capitol Page School in Washington, D. C. Although the boys have carried out strenuous duties as messengers for representatives, senators, and Supreme Court justices, they have also completed regular high school courses with flying colors.



Thirteen-year-old Princess Margrethe is now heiress to the Danish throne. The Danes have changed their constitution so that if a king has no sons, his daughter may take the throne.

In the spring of 1950, Federal Bureau of Investigation men arrested Harold Gold—who had been implicated by Fuchs—as a courier for the spy ring. Gold said he got information from David Greenglass. Greenglass said that his sister, Mrs. Rosenberg, and her husband got him to join the spy ring. Gold pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 30 years. Greenglass pleaded guilty to espionage and was sentenced to 15 years in prison. The Rosenbergs pleaded innocent and were put on trial.

During the trial, before a jury in Federal District Court, New York, Gold and Greenglass were the chief witnesses for the prosecution. Evidence was presented to show that the Rosenbergs spied for Russia from 1944 up to their arrest in 1950. The Rosenbergs charged that the witnesses against them were lying. The jury found the Rosenbergs guilty, and on April 5, 1951, Federal Judge Irving Kaufman sentenced them to death.

Attorneys for the Rosenbergs carried the fight to get the sentence set aside to the U. S. Court of Appeals and then to the Supreme Court. They appealed to the courts nine times and raised more than 20 points of law. Four times the date of execution was changed while the courts deliberated. On June 15, the Supreme Court refused to stay the execution in what was intended to be a final decision. The court then adjourned for the summer.

On June 16, however, Justice William Douglas agreed to hear arguments on a new point of law—whether the trial should have been under the less severe Atomic Energy Act of 1946, rather than the Espionage Act of 1917. On Wednesday, June 17, Justice Douglas decided the argument had merit. He granted a stay of execution. His action was severely criticized by some, and one congressman even called for the impeachment of Douglas.

The Supreme Court quickly convened in special session. On Friday, June 19, six of the justices upheld the legality of the death penalty. They set aside Justice Douglas's stay order, over the opposition of Justices Douglas and Hugo Black.

After the court's decision, Rosenberg attorneys tried vainly to get a new stay of execution. President Eisenhower refused pleas for clemency. The law took its course.

### South Korean Defiance

Some 25,000 North Korean war prisoners are at large in South Korea as this story is written. They are free on the order of South Korean President Syngman Rhee, who had guards open the prison gates.

Rhee's action upset plans for signing a truce in the Korean War by the United Nations and the communist North Korean and Chinese forces early this month. The war began three years ago. Truce talks have centered on the prisoners of war question for many months. UN-communist agreement was reached to let a commission of neutral nations handle the matter, and this cleared the way to a truce.

Now the communists are asking that the United States and her allies recapture the prisoners, a most difficult task. The Reds also want guarantees from us that South Korea will abide by a truce, if one is made. This, too, will be difficult, for President Rhee has said that he will not accept the truce. He wants to carry on the war until he can unite North Korea with South Korea.

Some way may be found, even before this paper reaches its readers, for the U. S. and her allies to agree with the Reds to quit fighting. However, there can be little certainty of a real peace in view of Rhee's attitude. The Korean problem will be with us for some time to come.

### Indochina

France is running into new troubles in Indochina, the former French colony which is now divided into three states known as Viet Nam, Laos, and Cambodia. The states, with a total population of about 27 million, handle most of their own affairs but remain under French supervision.

For the past seven years, France and native troops have been fighting communist rebels in Viet Nam. In recent weeks, the communists also invaded Laos. The Reds withdrew from Laos within a few days, but they are continuing to fight hard against the French in Viet Nam.

Now Cambodia is worrying the

French. The state has been quiet and peaceful and apparently content under French protection for the past several years. Three weeks ago, however, King Norodom Sihanouk announced that he wanted to end all French supervision and make Cambodia into a completely independent country. The 31-year-old king left Cambodia as a protest against the French and established a temporary residence in neighboring Thailand.

King Sihanouk, news reports from Thailand said, prevented the army from revolting against the French because a revolution would look like a step toward communism. The king is said to prefer trying to negotiate with the French for independence. If complete self-rule is granted to Cambodia, the King is said to be willing to cooperate with France in military and economic affairs.

### Nature on Rampage

Although the U. S. Weather Bureau says there's no connection between atomic explosions in Nevada and the tornadoes which have struck various parts of the country, two Congressmen are demanding an investigation. The lawmakers want to know whether atomic explosions have contributed to the increase in the number of violent storms. The tornado average is 149 for a 12-month period, but there have been 249 twisters already this year!

The storms reached a deadly climax during June. In Michigan, Ohio, and Massachusetts, roaring winds caused millions of dollars' worth of damage. Thousands of people were injured; 226 lost their lives.

One reason why the storms played such havoc was that they struck areas which do not lie within the so-called tornado belt. There hadn't been a tornado in New England since 1878. Most twisters occur in the plains states—east of the Rockies—and in the Mississippi valley.

The whirlwinds caught New Englanders totally unprepared. The storm blew automobiles around like plastic toys, ripped houses from their foundations, and lifted a heavy steel roof.

### Science News

An electronic device being tested by scientists of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service will shoo fish from the salmon rivers of the northwest past huge power dams and enable them to swim right out to sea.

Called magnaqua, the device works as a magnet since it has been discovered that salmon, like all fish, act like little magnets. The head of



UNITED PRESS  
These huge tower-tanks are part of a sulphur mine being opened in Louisiana. The tanks will be filled with millions of gallons of hot water. The water will melt the sulphur, which lies deep underground. Then the sulphur will be piped to the surface and refined.

the fish is negative, the tail positive. In experiments recently completed the salmon fingerlings have been made to swim in any desired pattern by using controlled electrical impulses.

The device would be used to keep the salmon fingerlings away from the dangerous areas of dams such as spillways and turbines, and attract them to fishways, elevators and fish ladders. It would also be used to guide the big salmon on their way upstream to spawning grounds so that they would avoid the great heights of the dams and instead be led to an easy ascent up the fish ladders.

\* \* \* \* \*

Another step forward in combatting malnutrition throughout the world has been taken with the development of a chemical food. Two ounces of the food can turn a bowl of rice, a dish of watery soup or a piece of bread into a nourishing meal.

Called Multi-Purpose Food, it looks like yellow corn meal and combines all the requirements for a well-balanced supplement for foods which people commonly eat. It can be mixed with any kind of food without changing its flavor.

The chemical food is economical, too. Two ounces of it cost only three cents, and give as much nourishment as a quarter pound of beef, a glass of milk, a dish of green peas, and a potato.

\* \* \* \* \*

Dry wells are being made to yield oil again by means of a new jet gun which shoots holes underground and taps new oil sources. The gun has a jet charge which will shoot through seven inches of steel or rock and which starts traveling at 25,000 feet per second.



UNITED PRESS  
These Japanese girls hold the original Japanese flag, which carries the familiar rising sun emblem surrounded by dragons and other Oriental symbols. The historic banner is 450 years old.

# Democrats and Republicans Plan 1954 Campaigns

(Concluded from page 1)

there will be balloting for many state and local offices.

The major goal of the Republican Party will be to increase the tiny majority that it now has in both House and Senate. The big object of the Democrats will be to take control of both of these bodies.

The present membership of the House of Representatives gives 220 seats to the Republicans and 210 to the Democrats. One seat is held by an Independent—Frazier Reams of Ohio—and four seats are now vacant because of the death of the incumbents.

Democrats are confidently predicting that they will take control of the House of Representatives in 1954. They point out that the mid-term election almost always results in House gains for the minority party. Only once in the last 25 years has the minority party failed to make gains in the mid-term balloting and the gains have averaged close to 50 seats each time.

Many Democrats also are firmly convinced that a considerable number of Republican Congressmen rode into office in 1952 on the wave of President Eisenhower's popularity. Eisenhower's name will not be on the ballot in 1954, say the Democrats, and Republican candidates for Congress will have to win on their own merits and cannot count on being pulled into office by a popular candidate at the head of the ticket.

Republicans agree that their toughest job in 1954 may be to hang onto control of the House of Representatives, but they are confident that they can do so and can increase their margin. They are aware that the "outs" usually make gains at the mid-term elections, but they say that 1954 has many resemblances to 1934. Then the Democrats, who had been in power only two years, made gains. The Republicans point out that in 1954 they, too, will have been in power only about two years, and they feel that the Republican tide will still be running strong.

Republicans also believe that President Eisenhower's popularity—still high according to recent public opinion polls—will help elect Republican Congressmen in 1954, even though his name is not on the ballot. Citizens will be inclined to elect Congressmen who will back Eisenhower, say the Republicans.

In the Senate, the Republicans now have a thin margin of control. They hold 48 seats, while the Democrats



UNITED PRESS

There is never a vacation from politics for those who hold high positions in the government. Here are President Eisenhower and a few members of his Cabinet after giving a TV report to the American people this summer. Left to right are: the President, Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Agriculture Secretary Ezra Benson, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, and Treasury Secretary George Humphrey.

have 47. One seat is held by Independent Wayne Morse of Oregon. If a vote is carried out strictly on party lines and if Morse sides with the Democrats, the Republicans have to depend on the tie-breaking vote of Vice President Richard Nixon to carry them through.

Despite the narrow margin that the Republicans have in the Senate, some observers feel that they have a better chance of keeping control of this chamber than of the House in 1954. The Democrats are risking more Senate seats than are the Republicans in next year's voting, and a number of these seats are in states where there is usually a close contest between the two parties.

Of the 33 Senate seats up for balloting in 1954, 21 are now held by Democrats. Quite a number are in states which voted Republican in last year's Presidential contest. Among the Democratic senators whose terms expire at the end of the present Congress and whose states voted for Eisenhower in 1952 are Johnson of Colorado, Frear of Delaware, Douglas of Illinois, Gillette of Iowa, Humphrey of Minnesota, Murray of Montana, Anderson of New Mexico, Kerr of Oklahoma, Green of Rhode Island, Kefauver of Tennessee, Johnson of Texas, Robertson of Virginia, and Hunt of Wyoming.

On the other hand, only one Senate seat now held by a Republican in a state that went Democratic in the Presidential election is being contested next year. That is the seat now held by Senator Cooper of Kentucky. Of course, the outcome of the Presidential balloting cannot be taken to indicate that the state will vote the same way in the Congressional elections. However, it is generally agreed that more Democratic senators than Republicans face hard fights next year.

Some observers think that the Democrats would be satisfied to win control of the House but to have the Republicans keep control of the Senate. They say: "If the Democrats should win control of both houses of Congress, then they would have to take

responsibility for legislation for the next two years. Since President Eisenhower and his Republican administration would continue to control the executive branch, there would probably be pretty much of a deadlock between the legislative and executive branches. Not many laws would be passed.

"Such a deadlock occurred when the Republicans won control of Congress in 1946. With the executive branch in Democratic hands, they were unable to carry out much legislation, and were labeled a 'do nothing' Congress by President Truman. This charge, it is felt, helped elect President Truman two years later.

"If the Democrats should get control of both houses next year, they could expect a good deal of trouble in enacting legislation. They might find themselves labeled as 'do nothing' Congressmen when the 1956 elections roll around. Therefore, some of them feel that perhaps their chances might be better in the Presidential year of 1956 if they did not take over full control of Congress next year."

Of course, in any election campaign the party in power always praises its own accomplishments, while the minority party always picks out the weak points in its opponent's record and emphasizes them. Although it is too early to tell what the big issues will be next year, a number of controversial matters are already coming to the fore.

For example, the Democrats are attacking the administration for the passage of legislation giving the states control of the submerged oil-rich lands off their shores. They are criticizing the Interior Department for permitting a private power company rather than the federal government to build an Idaho dam. For these and other reasons, they are calling the present Republican-controlled House and Senate the "give away" Congress.

Many Democrats are also critical of the policies of Secretary of Agriculture Benson. They are criticizing him for falling prices of farm products, for the mounting surplus of dairy products, and for the reorgani-

zation of the Agriculture Department.

Several Democratic legislators have claimed that the Republicans are trying to break down civil service and to bring a return of the spoils system. Democrats have also played a major role in protesting cuts in defense funds, and have described the Republican administration as top-heavy with "big business" connections.

For their part, the Republicans deny the charges that the Democrats are making. In regard to the submerged oil lands, the Republicans say that they were simply carrying out what they specifically promised in the campaign when they voted these lands to the states. They cite the lifting of government controls, cuts in government personnel and costs, a clean-up of the "mess" in Washington, and a revamping of the Joint Chiefs of Staff as evidence that they are making a record which will appeal to voters.

Republicans contend that some of the difficulties they are having—for example, in balancing the budget, and in working out a sound farm program—are really caused by mismanagement and long-term commitments on the part of Democratic administrations in the past 20 years.

The Republicans point out that a settlement is being worked out in Korea, and predict that there will be general tax reductions next year. They are confident that both accomplishments will help them to strengthen their control of Congress in the 1954 elections.

## Foreign Students

During the school year 1952-1953, a record number of students from other lands was enrolled in our colleges and universities. Nearly 34,000 young people from almost every nation in the world—with the exception of Iron Curtain countries—studied in the U.S.

European countries sent the largest number of students—well over 8,000. Approximately 7,500 of the young people were from Latin America, while Asia sent about 6,700. More than 3,600 were from the Near East. A thousand students represented African lands.

Next fall an even larger number of students from abroad will probably be seen on our college campuses. Ever since World War II, young people from other lands have been coming to the United States in increasing numbers. Back in 1940, only 8,500 foreign students were enrolled in our schools.



Stephen Mitchell, chairman of the Democratic National Committee



Leonard Hall, chairman of the Republican National Committee



Elpidio Quirino



Carlos Romulo



Ramon Magsaysay

Although the Filipinos do not go to the polls until November, excitement is already running high in the islands. The three candidates for President are (left to right) Elpidio Quirino of the Liberal Party; General Carlos Romulo, who recently formed his own Democratic Party, and Ramon Magsaysay on the Nationalist ticket.

## Politics in Philippines

### The 1953 Presidential Election in the Philippines Promises to Be An Exciting Race as Quirino, Magsaysay, and Romulo Run for Office

NEXT Saturday—July 4—is an important day in the Philippine Islands as well as in our country. While the United States celebrates its 177th birthday, the Republic of the Philippines will observe its seventh anniversary as a free nation. It was on July 4, 1946, that the islands received their independence from the U.S.

The Filipinos will not waste much time with celebrations, however. At present they are in the midst of one of the hottest presidential campaigns in their history. Although voters will not go to the polls until next November, excitement is running high.

The leading candidates are Elpidio Quirino, Ramon Magsaysay, and Carlos Romulo. Quirino now holds the office and is seeking reelection. Magsaysay was formerly Secretary of Defense in Quirino's cabinet. But last February Magsaysay resigned, left the Liberal Party, and joined the opposing Nationalists. In April he was nominated on the Nationalist ticket to run against Quirino in the next election.

Romulo also quit the Liberal Party late last month. He announced that he is running for office as the candidate of a new Democratic Party, which is being organized this summer.

Before World War II, Quirino held a number of government posts. When the Japanese invaded the Philippines in 1941, they tried to persuade him to join the puppet government which they set up, but he refused to do so. Instead he became a leader in the Philippine underground. Finally he was captured and put in prison. His wife and three of his children were killed by the Japanese.

In 1946, Quirino was elected vice president of the new republic. When President Roxas died in 1948, Quirino took over. In 1949, he ran for President and was elected.

Although Quirino has worked to rebuild his war-torn land, to control inflation, and to strengthen the Philippine economy, his opponents charge that there is graft and corruption in his government. They say, too, that he has been slow in helping farmers to get more land.

Standing 5' 11" tall, Magsaysay towers over most other Filipinos. Like Quirino, he has held a number of important posts in the islands.

After the surrender of Bataan in 1942, he became a member of the

guerrilla forces which continued to harass the Japanese conquerors. Though he had a price of \$50,000 on his head, he once disguised himself as a farmer and wandered into a Japanese military post.

In 1950, Quirino appointed Magsaysay Secretary of Defense. Magsaysay's first big job was to reorganize the wobbly Philippine army. He removed inefficient officers and gave the troops better food and quarters. Then he sent his army out to fight the Huks—a communist-led group of rebels which had been on the rampage for some time in various parts of the islands. The rebels ambushed police, killed villagers, and burned villages.

Within a short time, Magsaysay had captured a number of Huks leaders. He induced a good many others to surrender by offering them good treatment and land of their own. As a result of his vigorous measures, peace was restored in the Philippines.

In spite of his good work in reorganizing the army and in fighting the Huks, Magsaysay's opponents say that he lacks the political experience needed for the job of president.

#### Educated in U. S.

Romulo's years at Columbia University gave him an excellent command of English and a love for America. When the Japanese invaded the Philippines, he was editor of a newspaper in Manila. After his newspaper office was bombed, he left Manila and joined General MacArthur on Bataan. There he served as a go-between—from the foxholes to headquarters.

In January 1942 he made his first

*Voice of Freedom*, broadcast from Corregidor. Within an hour, the Japanese had a price on his head. It was for this reason that MacArthur arranged for his rescue from Bataan in a rickety plane called *The Duck*.

In 1945, Romulo helped to set up the United Nations at San Francisco. Since that time he has served as his nation's permanent delegate to that organization and, for a year, as President of the UN's General Assembly.

At one time there were rumors that Quirino might step aside this year and let Romulo run in his place. Romulo's decision to run for President on a third-party ticket has split the Liberals. The November race will be an exciting one indeed.

No matter who the winner is, he will face many problems. The most pressing is probably the land question. Most of the farms in the Philippines are small—too small to support a family. Frequently the farmer's few acres are owned by a wealthy landlord. In the rice country of Luzon, for example, 98 per cent of the land is owned by three per cent of the population.

If a farmer is lucky, he may earn \$250 a year. Half of this amount he keeps. The rest goes to the landlord. Rents are so high that many a farmer has to turn to moneylenders.

Several solutions have been offered for this problem. American experts who have been helping the Filipinos say that there are many acres of good land on the islands which aren't being used at all. They say, too, that some of the big estates should be broken up, that hillsides should be terraced and cultivated, and that farming methods should be improved.

Although the Huks have been brought under control, they still pose a threat to the island nation. Late in March, the Huks launched one of their worst raids in months. Some 33 people lost their lives. All of the Filipino leaders realize that the communist problem cannot be wholly solved as long as poverty is so widespread.

The new president must work to raise living standards throughout the islands. One step urged by the United States is the passage of a minimum wage law. Though wages would still be low by our standards, a law placing a floor under wages is considered a step in the right direction.

The candidate who wins the election in November will have a claim on our support. Although the Philippines are a free nation, Uncle Sam continues to maintain close ties with the islands. In the 2½ years ending January 1, 1953, we have assigned about 65 million dollars to the Philippine government for economic assistance. We know that if the new republic should fail, it would harm U. S. prestige in the Far East.

The Philippine people have shown that they have a strong faith in democracy. They are pushing ahead on the road to a sound economy for their nation. The big job now is to turn their resources into prosperity which will benefit all the people.

## Study Guide

### Politics

- With what new ideas are Democrats and Republicans experimenting in spreading their views among the people?
- What is the present composition of the House of Representatives?
- Why are Democrats confident that they will take control of the House next year?
- What makes Republicans think they will retain and even strengthen their control of the House?
- Which party controls the Senate? By how much?
- Which party appears to have the toughest fight in Senate elections? Why?
- On what grounds are the Democrats attacking the Republicans?
- How are the Republicans defending their record?

### Discussion

- Do you think that the new magazine venture of the Democrats will prove effective in winning supporters for the party? Or do you think that a panel-type TV program such as the Republicans have tried is a better way to win public support? Give reasons for your answer.
- If Congressional elections were to be held next week, which party do you feel would merit your support? Why?

### Indonesia

- Why is poverty in a democratic country especially dangerous today?
- Indonesia's area seems large enough to support her population fairly well. Why does she suffer from population pressure?
- Name three factors which have been suggested to explain the relatively low productivity of the Indonesian worker.
- Why do Indonesians have to import most of their manufactured goods?
- Name several products that they export in order to pay for the goods they buy abroad. What export heads the list?
- Indonesia does not wish to take an active part in the world struggle between communism and democracy, but she does not want her attitude described as one of neutrality. What word does she prefer?
- Name the two national groups in the republic which cause the Indonesian government most concern.
- What is the great barrier to the establishment of democratic processes in the Indonesian republic?

### Discussion

- Do you feel that Indonesia is justified in her refusal to join the United States and other democratic nations in the world-wide struggle to halt the advance of communist aggression? Explain your point of view.
- Assuming that Indonesia continues to follow her present policy in this respect, what should the attitude of the United States be toward her? State why you feel as you do.

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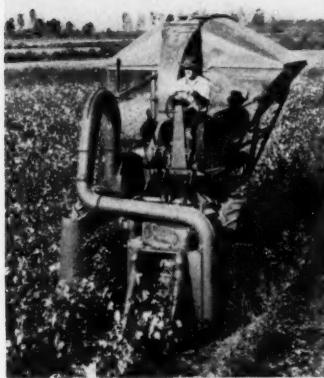
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### Pronunciations

Laos—lā'ōs  
 Madura—mād'ū-rā  
 Ramon Magsaysay—rā-māw'n' māg-si-si  
 Gustavo Rojas Pinilla—gūs-tāvō rō-hās  
 pē-nē'yā  
 Elpidio Quirino—ēl-pē'dyō kē-rē'nō  
 Carlos Romulo—kār'lōs rō-mōō-lō  
 Soekarno—sōk'ār'nō  
 Viet Nam—vē-ēt' nām'

## Across the United States

## From Cotton to Atomic Energy



NATIONAL COTTON COUNCIL

Mechanical pickers are doing more and more of the work in the southern cotton fields.

*This is the third in a series of nine articles on the regions of the United States. Because of limited space, we are unable to include all the important cities and major attractions in each state. The states are grouped according to the plan used by the United States government. This week we cover the East South Central states.*

**A**LL four of the East South Central states have played leading parts in our country's history. Throughout the region are battlefields and other historic sites. On the eastern edge, where Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia come together, is the historic Cumberland Gap. Through this pass, in 1775, Daniel Boone and some helpers marked a trail known as the Wilderness Road.

Mammoth Cave National Park in Kentucky attracts thousands of visitors each summer. The cave is often called one of the seven wonders of the New World. More than 150 miles of corridors wind through the giant cave. Discovered in 1799, it is one of the largest caverns in the world. In its depths are limestone and gypsum formations of breath-taking beauty. Great Smoky Mountains National Park, in the Appalachians, straddles the boundary between Tennessee and North Carolina.

The rivers of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama are among the busiest waterways in the world. They include the Ohio, Mississippi, and Tennessee Rivers. Since the earliest days, these rivers have linked the East South Central states with the rest of the nation. Today they are more important than ever. Millions of tons of raw materials and factory goods move to and from these states by river boat. Traffic is booming along the inland waterways of the United States.

A large part of the region lies within the Tennessee Valley, where the federal government has carried out a huge river-development project. Dams along the Tennessee River are providing tremendous amounts of hydroelectric power for homes, farms, and factories. Navigation and flood control are other major purposes of the program.

Here are some of the things you would discover about these four states if you were to visit them:

**Alabama.** Capital: Montgomery. Population: 3,051,000; ranks 18th. Area: 51,609 square miles; ranks 28th.

*Entered the Union: 1819.*

Tourists driving through Enterprise, Alabama, a town in the southern part of the state, often stop and stare at a monument there. Carved on it are the words, "In profound appreciation of the boll weevil and what it has done to herald prosperity."

Up to 1910, farmers in that area planted only one crop—cotton. In that year, boll weevils destroyed the entire crop. This taught farmers the mistake of risking their entire fortunes on cotton alone and they began planting other crops. A new prosperity came to the region.

Cotton is still the leading crop throughout most of the state, but many other farm products are important, too. Corn, peanuts, fruit, and vegetables are widely grown. Alabama ranks high in pecans and sweet potatoes. It is also near the top in the raising of sugar cane. Beef and dairy products are raised, too.

Alabama is often called the industrial capital of the South. A large percentage of its citizens earn a living by working in textile mills, iron and steel works, chemical plants, lumber mills, aluminum plants, and paper mills. Birmingham, Alabama's largest city, is sometimes named "the Pittsburgh of the South" because of the large quantities of iron and steel products produced there. Iron ore, limestone, and soft coal are mined near the city. This is one of the few places in the world where all three minerals are found together.

The forests of Alabama supply railroad ties, fence posts, lead pencils, furniture, wood pulp, and paper. The state ranks third in turpentine, tar, pitch, and rosin.

**Mississippi.** Capital: Jackson. Population: 2,173,000; ranks 26th. Area: 47,716 square miles; ranks 31st. Entered the Union: 1817.

Mississippi sweet potatoes travel all over the world—on the backs of postage stamps. The glue which coats U. S. stamps is made with sweet potato starch from Mississippi.

In fact, Mississippi is a leader in the science of turning farm and forest products into manufactured goods. Sweet potatoes, peanuts, soybeans, cotton, corn, and sugar cane are changed into glue, soap, medicines, paint, phonograph records, oilcloth, and plastics.

Deep, fertile soil is one of Mississippi's richest natural resources. Cotton, corn, hay, hogs, cattle, dairy products, vegetables, sugar cane, oats, honey, pecans, and oranges come from Mississippi.

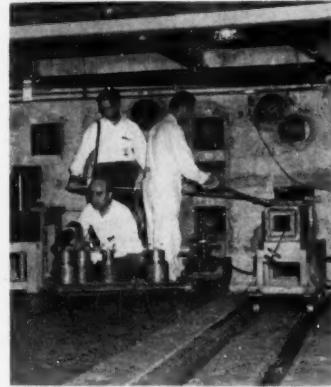
Cotton is the biggest crop. The largest cotton plantation in the world is found there. It covers more than 35,000 acres.

From Mississippi's forests come tung oil, timber, paper, tar, turpentine, rosin, pitch, fiberboard, and wood pulp. On the Gulf Coast, fishing is important and some boats are built. Biloxi, Mississippi, leads the nation in shrimp and ranks next to Baltimore in oysters.

**Tennessee.** Capital: Nashville. Population: 3,257,000; ranks 16th. Area: 42,246 square miles; ranks 33rd. Entered the Union: 1796.

If a visitor from Europe were to travel across Tennessee from east to west, he might think he was crossing three states instead of one. Tennessee is four times as long as it is wide, and it has three regions, each different from the others.

The east is a land of hills and valleys, of timberlands, mines, and farms. The central part of the state is a region of rolling hills and grassy meadows where cattle and horses graze. In the west are level plains of deep soil.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS  
Scientists are busy with many projects at the atomic energy plant in Oak Ridge, Tennessee

Curving through the state from north to south is the Tennessee River. Along this river and its branches are some 30 dams which control floods and provide electric power to the surrounding region.

Some of the power is used by the atomic energy plant at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. This is one of the most important atomic plants in our country.

About two-thirds of the people in Tennessee are farmers. Corn, dairy products, cotton, hogs, hay, and tobacco are the chief products.

The most important industry is textile-making. Chemicals, shoes, furniture, stoves, and tobacco products are also numbered among the goods turned out in Tennessee. The state has a wide variety of mineral products, including phosphate rock, marble, coal, lead, zinc, manganese, and copper.

**Kentucky.** Capital: Frankfort. Population: 2,916,000; ranks 20th. Area: 40,395 square miles; ranks 36th. Entered the Union: 1792.

In the early days, Kentucky was a crossroads for pioneers setting out for the west. Countless families in wagons and on foot made their way along the famed Wilderness Road. Some of the early pioneers pushed on toward the west. But many of them settled on the rich Kentucky meadowlands.

Abraham Lincoln, our 16th President, was the grandson of one of the hardy pioneers who came to Kentucky in the early days. The tiny log cabin in which Lincoln was born is preserved near Hodgenville, and thousands of people visit it each year.

When Kentucky is mentioned, many people think of thoroughbred race horses. Since the Civil War, the state has been noted for the fine horses which are raised on the rolling bluegrass pastures near the city of Lexington.

Almost everyone has heard of Fort Knox, Kentucky. It is the military post where billions of dollars' worth of gold owned by the federal government is under heavy guard.

Kentucky ranks second in tobacco production. Other crops include hay, corn, wheat, barley, rye, sweet potatoes, fruit, and hemp.

The Blue Grass State is also an important coal-producing region and ranks high in natural gas and oil. Its leading manufactured goods are iron and steel products, cigarettes and cigars, machinery, furniture, clothing, paints, and lumber.



The mighty Ohio, Mississippi, and Tennessee Rivers link the East South Central states with the rest of the nation. Millions of tons of raw materials and manufactured goods move from these states by river boats.